

## THE BRITISH COLONIST

EVERY MORNING,  
(Sundays Excepted),  
AT VICTORIA, V. I.

TERMS:  
Per Annum, in advance, by Mail, ..... \$10 00  
For Six Months, ..... 6 00  
Per Week, payable to the Carrier, ..... 25  
Single Copies, ..... 10

Advertisements inserted on the most reasonable terms.

## THE WEEKLY COLONIST.

Is furnished to Subscribers for \$3 a year; \$4 for six months; \$2 50 for three months; payable in advance.

NOTICE:  
L. P. FISHER is our only authorized Agent for the collecting of advertisements, etc., in San Francisco.

AGENTS.  
Nanaimo, S. T. Tiley, New Westminster, B. Bayley, Yale, B. Bailey, Fort Alexander, Robinson's Express, Shillamont, M. Morgan, Fort Hope, Kimball & Gladwin, Lillooet, Ballou's Express, W. Humph, Capt. Peterson, L. P. Fisher, San Francisco, P. Algar, Clement's Lane, London, G. Street.

## HENRY NATHAN

OFFER FOR SALE THE UNDER-mentioned goods at

## San Francisco Prices.

Being balance of the cargo of the "Oward."

RICE—No. 1 Batavia, equal to Carolina;

COFFEE—Manilla and O. G. Java;

SUGAR,

TEA,

CURRIE POWDERS,

SOY,

FRENCH PLUMS,

OLIVES,

RAISINS,

ALMONDS,

CANTOR OIL,

ENGLISH CANDLES, CINNAMON,

MUSTARD, CLOVES, &c.

## LIQUORS.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, PORT WINE,

Champagne, Claret, Ale, Porter, Rum, Old

Tom, Scotch Whisky, Sherry, Liqueurs, Bit-

ters, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Drapery, Hosiery, Straw

Hats and Bonnets, Millinery, Groceries, Oilman's

Stores, Liquors, etc.

HENRY NATHAN,

2 Commercial Row, Wharf street.

## CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Fraudulent Imitation of

Hostetter's

STOMACH BITTERS.

We warn the Public against a gang

of scoundrels who are engaged in counterfeiting

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BIT-

TERS. These villains, who subsist by selling,

have exhibited a cunning equal to their rascality by select-

ing this most popular STOMACH BITTERS. Dealers

from whom better things might have been ex-

pected have in some instances connived at the imposi-

tion for the purpose of sharing in the plunder.

On the principle that the receiver is as culpable as

the thief, and that the passer of spurious money is as

criminal as the forger, the makers and vendors of

COUNTERFEIT HOSTETTER'S BITTERS stand on

the same MORAL level. The great reputation ac-

quired by the BITTERS as a cure for Dyspepsia,

Liver Complaint, and all debilitating diseases of the

Stomach and Bowels, has tempted a host of sharks,

who hope to profit by their rascality.

HOSTETTER, SMITH & DEAN,

Agents for the Pacific Coast,

227 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

Sold by LANGLEY BROS., Victoria. jelt 2m

## ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

## F. FABRE &amp; CO.

WILL Manufacture at the VICTORIA SOAP

WORKS, situated at Esquimalt, for the

WHOLESALE TRADE,

Commencing on the 1st of June, 1862,

No. 1 Chemical Olive Soap;

Family Pale Soap;

Extra Honey Toilet Soap,

AT SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WANTED, in exchange for our Soap, all kinds of

Tallow, clean Grease, at Cash Prices.

Orders respectfully solicited.

W. M. G. HALL,

FRANK FABRE,

Victoria, 14th May, 1862. jult 6

## DR. DELAVAN'S

## ALL HEALING

## Japanese Salve.

THE JAPANESE SALVE IS THE BEST

preparation that has been discovered for the

Cure of Poison from Poison Oak,

Mosquito Bites, Chills, Sprains, Burns, Piles, Boils,

Ruises, Corns, Chloasms, Gunshot Wounds, Sore

Nipples, Nursing Sore Breasts, and in fact all kinds

of Sores.

For sale by all Druggists.

REDINGTON & CO., Agents,

San Francisco.

CURTIS & MOYLE,

Agents, for Victoria.

jelt 3m3dp

## Palmer, Hanscom &amp; Co.

## GOLDEN STATE IRON WORKS,

## MANUFACTURERS

## IRON CASTINGS AND MACHINERY

Of all kinds,

KNOX'S AMALGAMATORS,

Special Department for Mantel Grates, Stove Work

Cauldrons, etc.,

Nos. 19 and 21 First street,

San Francisco.

N. B.—Henth & Brodie's Crushers always on hand.

jelt 3m

## Mr. Bernard Gilpin Lacy,

(LATE ASSIST. SURG. H.E.I.C.S.)

## Surgeon and Accoucheur,

HAVING RECENTLY ARRIVED

from England, begs to inform the public that

he has commenced to practice in Victoria, and can

be consulted at his Chambers, at the Star and Garter

Hotel, Government street. jult 5m

## Prize Essay on Vancouver Island

For Sale at

HIBBEN & CARSWELL'S.

27 PRIZE, 25 CENTS. jult 9

## FOR SALE—TO LET.

## Building Land at Nanaimo.

## TO LET,

## TWO LOTS OF LAND SITUATED IN

the centre of the Town, on Front street, oppo-

site Colonial School and Episcopal Church, and ad-

joining the site of the new Court House.

Apply to

W. H. FRANKLYN, J. P.,

Nanaimo.

## Livery Stable Business

## FOR SALE.

## THE PROPRIETOR HAVING UR-

gent business calling him to England, is desirous

of disposing of the Stock, Lease and Good Will of

the business on the most advantageous terms.

For further particulars apply to

W. CULVERWELL,

Yates street.

## FARM TO LET.

## THE FARM OF COLWOOD, IN THE

District of Esquimalt, V. I., is hereby offered for

lease, for one or more years, with immediate entry,

and at a moderate rent. It contains 520 acres, well

situated, and of which upwards of 200 acres have

been under cultivation. It has a good Dwelling

House, with Garden attached, containing apple, pear,

plum, and cherry trees, etc., etc., in full bearing;

Servants' Cottages, and all other necessary buildings.

Also, water frontage and a Landing Pier on

Esquimalt Harbor, affording easy access at all times

by water to Victoria, from which it is distant by land

about 6 miles.

Along with the Farm there will be let "on shares,"

if desired by the Tenant.

## A Flock of Sheep and an Excel-

lent Lime Quarry,

with two good Kilns.

The premises may be viewed any day; and further

particulars will be supplied at Victoria.

DR. TOLMIE,

Or MR. MURDO,

Victoria, V. I., 50th July, 1862. jult 1m

## FOR SALE.

## THE MANSION HOUSE, SITUATED

near Harris & Co's Wharf. The House is large

and commodious and capable of accommodating

One Hundred Boarders.

It is partly furnished, and with small expense

would be ready for occupancy.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK

New Westminster, May 24, 1862. jult 3 Press copy.

## To Rent.

## THE FIREPROOF STORE ON WHARF

street recently occupied by MARTIN BROS.

Apply to

JAMES WILCOX,

Royal Hotel, Wharf street.

## For Sale.

## A COMMODIOUS DWELLING

House situated on Blanchard street, with Gar-

den well stocked with fruit trees and a well of

excellent water. For particulars apply to

JOHN J. COCHRANE,

Land Agent, Government street. jult 2

## FOR SALE.

## 2000 GALLONS PURE SPIRITS,

2000 gallons pure alcohol, will be sold at

Less price than it can be Imported into the Colony.

WILLIAM H. WOODCOCK,

New Westminster, July 16, 1862. jult 1m

## Furnished Apartments.

## ONE OR TWO NICELY FURNISHED

Rooms may be had in private house on Fort

street, first house above Douglas street, with or with-

out board. Terms moderate. jult 6

## FOR SALE

## WHALE BOATS AND WHALING

Gear, by

HENRY NATHAN,

Wharf street. jult 4

## For Sale.

## A LOT ON BROUGHTON STREET,

A near Government, and opposite Gordon street,

suitable for a Building House or Hotel. 1354 feet,

will be sold low on easy terms. Apply to

G. VERRYDIEN,

Cor. Fort and Douglas streets. jult 3

## Lytton Steam Sawmill.

## A ONE-HALF INTEREST IN THIS

property is now offered for sale to close a part-

nership. For particulars apply to G. B. WRIGHT,

at Lillooet, B. C., or MORTIMER COOK, Lytton

City. jult 31 tidaw

## W. H. OLIVER,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in

Fine English French and American

Liquors,

CHAMPAGNES, CALIFORNIA WINES

CLARETS AND BRANDIES,

In the large and spacious Warehouse

Johnson street, opposite Wharf street

VICTORIA, V. I.

A large Stock of Bonded Wines and Brandies always

on hand.

To Dealers purchasing in large quantities, a liberal

discount will be made for cash.

Agency of Old Sacchem and Hostetter's Bitters;

Choice Claret Wines, in cask and cases, received di-

rect from Bordeaux, via San Francisco, in bond;

Choice Old French Brandy, received direct from the

Agents, in bond, via San Francisco;

Choice Old Bourbon Whiskies;

High Proof Jamaica Rum;

Port and Sherry Wines, in casks and cases;

High Proof Brandy;

Scotch Whisky;

Brandy and Whiskies;

Alcohol and Spirits, in bbls. and tins;

Champagne Wines, complete stock of all the favorite

brands now in use;

And a general assortment of Case Liquors, Cordials

Syrups, etc.

Traders and Dealers visiting Victoria will find it to

their interest to call and examine my stock before

purchasing. All orders from British Columbia and

towns on the Sound will meet with prompt atten-

tion. jult 6m

W. H. OLIVER.

## FISH'S

## INFALLIBLE

## Hair Restorative

## THE ONLY GENUINE

Is put up in Bottles blown thus,

"B. F. FISH, FISH'S HAIR RESTOR-

ATIVE, SAN FRANCISCO."

Also, the name stamped on the cork. Buy no

other. jult 6m

Agents—LANGLEY BROS.,

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Victoria. jult 2m

## Aparajos, Pack Saddles,

## APAREJO LEATHER.

WE HAVE ON HAND A FINE LOT

of Aparajos, Pack Saddles, and Alum Dressed

Leather suitable for Apparos, of very best quality,

which we offer to parties in want at the lowest prices,

for cash. jult 3m

A general assortment of SADDLERY GOODS.

MAIN & WINCHESTER,

24 and 216 Battery street,

San Francisco. jelt 3m

## CO-PARTNERSHIPS.

## NOTICE.

## THE CO-PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN

Goldberg and Landcker, doing business at Lil-

looet, B. C. is this day dissolved by mutual consent

L. Goldberg is authorized to collect all outstanding

accounts, and will settle all claims against the late

firm.

L. GOLDBERG,

J. L. LANDCKER,

Lillooet, 19th July, 1862. jult 9m

## Dissolution of Copartnership.

## THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE

existing between M. PRAGER and THOS. H. FARRELL,

in British Columbia, under the name of

THOS. H. FARRELL & CO., has this day been dis-

solved by mutual consent. All debts due to the

late firm are to be paid to Thos. H. Farrell (carrying

on the business), as by whom all demands against

the late firm will be liquidated.

T. H. FARRELL,

M. PRAGER,

Victoria, July 23d, 1862. jult 9m

## NOTICE.

## THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BE-

tween J. M. Morgan and M. Carothers have

## TO ADVERTISERS.

All advertisements, unless the time for which they are to be inserted is specified, will be continued until ordered out, and so charged.

## JOB PRINTING.

Book and Job Printing of every description neatly executed. Terms, cash on delivery of the work.

## The Mines

The Enterprise, with 130 passengers and \$60,000 in treasure, came down yesterday afternoon. The news is of a gloomy character—not but the diggings are as rich as any ever worked in the world; but because of the impossibility of miners to obtain the commonest necessities of life, even if extravagant prices be offered. The men who arrived yesterday, as well as those who may be on the way, were literally starved out of the diggings! Many underwent every hardship—packed “grub” for thirty cents per pound to mining camps—breasted snow-drifts—forded roaring torrents—climbed lofty, snow-capped mountains, and delved deep into the bosom of the old Bald Mountains for the glittering ore, in quest of which they had left their homes and immigrated to these colonies. Not a few had “struck it rich,” and looked eagerly forward to the result of this and next year’s work to place them in the possession of a competency, if not enormous wealth; but just as their eager hands were outstretched to grasp the glittering prize, and their fondest hopes seemed about to be realized, gaunt famine started forward and drove them back. And so they have come back to us—most of them “dead broke,” but not desponding—not cursing the country, as many of their predecessors unfortunately have done—but with a strong and abiding faith in the ultimate prosperity of the country and the success of Cariboo as a gold mining region. Many with whom we conversed say that they would have stayed above had they seen the least chance for obtaining provisions at any price; but finding starvation staring them in the face, they were actually driven away from what they consider to be a fortune in prospective. Others assert that they had not the means with which to pay their way, and therefore concluded to come below before their money was entirely exhausted. We see no hope from all these accounts, of feeding any very large number of men in Cariboo this year. The animals engaged in trading number about 6000, and have been found inadequate to supply the 5000 men at the diggings. The present state of affairs is deplorable. We shall lose a great many good immigrants on account of the scarcity of provisions, but shall lose very few on account of the scarcity of gold. That is one comfort, at any rate; and having been once satisfied beyond a doubt of the richness and extent of the mines, it will be the duty of Government and merchants to prepare for next year. It is too late now to rectify the shortcomings and blunders of 1862, but a recurrence of this year’s scenes can very easily be prevented in 1863.

## Civic Officers.

Who shall we have for Mayor? Who are going to be our Councillors? Seem to be the questions most generally discussed in town at the present time. The appearance of the Act of Incorporation, so long expected, has put all who are anywise ambitious of civic honors, on the *qui vive*. Many have been so long out of the reach of such matters that they have grown quite rusty, and require a little exertion to brush up old experience. The excitement, however, generally felt in most other towns on similar occasions, does not appear as yet to have seized upon our citizens. With the exception of a few groups on the corner of Yates and Government streets, holding open meetings beneath the rays of an adjacent lamp, and an occasional candidate, of a little more excitable temperament than common, button-holing registered voters, there is little to distinguish the routine of every-day life. The question is discussed as any other business matter, with calmness and consideration; and so it ought to be, for it is a matter of business—a matter affecting the interest of every ratepayer in the city—and not only of every ratepayer, but of every inhabitant. To what uses shall the taxes to be hereafter levied in this municipality be applied? Shall they be wasted in extravagance? Shall they be collected and expended, and nothing to show for them? Shall the health of the community be endangered for the want of proper sanitary regulations? These, and a thousand other questions, suggest themselves to us when we take the slightest pains to give the subject the attention its importance demands. We are about to select a certain number of individuals from our midst to be in effect trustees for the management of our collective property; to be to some extent the guardians of our health, and in a certain degree our protectors in the enjoyment of both. Now, whom shall we select for these important duties? If we were about to confide the management of some of our private property to an agent for a given purpose, would we not be influenced solely by the desire of a successful issue of the objects of the undertaking? And would we not be very apt to choose as such agent whosoever we should think most capable and most likely to act in the matter to the best possible advantage? Of course we would. And these very motives and principles must guide us in the choice of the first Mayor and Councillors. Let us select for these important offices men of well known energy, skill, and integrity; men of ability and good standing amongst us; who have had experience in the world, and who have a stake and an interest in the well-being of the community. We must be all the more solicitous of making a good selection at

the commencement of our municipal career, as a vast amount of labor, requiring the greatest care and foresight, will necessarily devolve upon the first officials. All the rules and regulations for the internal working of the corporate body will require to be established at the very outset, and upon their fitness for the purpose intended will depend in a great measure its future working.

## Extracts from the North British Review on our Colonies.

## EXPLODED NOTIONS.

Our fundamental notion of Colonists was that of customers who could not escape us, and growers who must trade with us alone. We guarded their commerce with the most jealous and severe restrictions. We did not even allow them to trade directly with each other, much less with foreign countries. They were compelled to buy everything they wanted from us, and to send to our markets everything they produced. We looked to the Colonies for another benefit. They relieved us of our surplus population. As our numbers multiplied here beyond the demand for their labor, and threatened to become as paupers, a heavy burden on the resources of our wealth and industry, we were enabled to send them across the Atlantic to the Antipodes, where we could offer them the attractions of land for nothing, and of still living under English laws and English protection, and, to a great extent, with the comfort of English customs and associations. \* \* \* We used them not merely as a fertile estate, on which to settle our redundant population as free emigrants; we used them largely as a receptacle for our convicts.

## “TIMES IS NOT AS THEY USED TO WAS.”

Our Colonists are now free to trade with all the world; they have no longer any privileges or preferences in our markets; the sugar of Cuba is as welcome to us as the sugar of Jamaica, and is admitted on the same terms. We give Colonial produce no advantage here; we ask for British produce no advantage in the Colonies. \* \* \* We should still, no doubt, be glad enough of distant settlements for the establishment of our convicts, whom we cannot keep at home, except at heavy expense, and to our own detriment as well as to their ruin; but unfortunately our Colonies, one and all, (with the single and trifling exception of Western Australia,) have positively refused to receive them, and we, after some remonstrances and recalcitrations, have acquiesced in that refusal.

## A CURIOUS SUPPOSITION—EH, CANADA?

We cannot and do not believe that any of our colonies, on leaving us, will be conquered or appropriated by our rivals; and even on the extravagant supposition that Canada, either voluntarily or under pressure, should ever join the United States, what likelihood is there that British immigration would be less welcomed by the two countries when joined, than it always has been by both countries when separate? The practical discouragement to Englishmen settling abroad is their unwillingness to fall under different institutions to their own, and to live among alien races; but in the case supposed they would be merely transferring their allegiance to a foreign government, not to unwonted laws or institutions, nor to a strange and unkindred people. \* \* \* Whether our trade would be increased by their emancipation is a different matter.

## VALUE OF A DEPENDANCY—QUERY.

Our entire trade with the East Indies, (including Singapore and Ceylon,) imports and exports together, is about £40,000,000, of which we may estimate £1,000,000 at least to be clear annual profit to our merchants. If we were to follow the advice given us by a certain set of politicians, (especially since the mutiny) and abandon our Indian possessions, which they say we only hold by the sword, and at a vast expense, how much of this lucrative trade should we jeopardize or lose? \* \* \* The transfer of the government of India to a competent European Power would injuriously affect our commerce with that country only to an inappreciable extent. It might be felt by British ship-owners, but scarcely by British merchants.

## COST OF INDIA AND OUR COLONIES.

Our Indian Empire has cost from first to last one hundred and nine millions more than her revenues have supplied. That amount has been borrowed, and for that amount Great Britain must be virtually, though not technically responsible; since, though lent on the security of Indian and Imperial faith, it is well understood that this country would not lose their money, even though we lost India to-morrow. The interest on this sum—such as that interest would be if borrowed by the Home Government—ought therefore, in fairness, to be added to the cost of our Colonial Empire. The entire charge would then stand thus:

Imperial Colonial Expenditure, -	£1,777,000
Imperial Indian Liabilities, - -	3,276,000
Total,	£5,053,000

This is the outside sum that our enormous Colonial and Eastern Empire actually costs, or would cost, the Imperial treasury each year. The real imperial outlay is, as we have seen, under two millions. Assuredly, no nation ever possessed such vast dominions on such cheap terms.

## WHY SHOULD BRITAIN RETAIN HER COLONIES?

They do not add to our wealth, they do not add to our security; they do add to our taxation; they are not a source of revenue, and they are a source of expenditure; are they in any way a source of greatness or of strength? All we can say is they are believed to be so by foreign nations as well as by our own people, and this power of fancy is very great. Being elements of vulnerability, they are conceived to be elements of resistance. They are in reality a drain upon our resources; they are conceived to supply and add to those resources. They are in truth a source of real weakness, which produces a fallacious but salutary appearance of strength. We should be safer and mightier without them; because we should be richer, less burthened, less vulnerable, and more concentrated; but other nations would not think so, and would therefore be more prone to despise and attack us. \* \* \* On what plea do we advocate their retention? On the plea of duty alone—duty to our descendants and compatriots, duty to subject races, duty to humanity at large. Nations have obligations as well as interests; and they cannot honorably, nor with decency shake off the former as soon as they discover the latter to be illusory or at an end. To those Englishmen who have settled in new countries on the faith of our continued kindred and protection; to those tribes, whether barbarous or trained on alien forms of civilization, whom we have conquered or absorbed; to those who might succumb without our aid; to those who would degenerate without our guidance and control; to communities still in their infancy; to communities incurably heterogeneous or permanently feeble and inferior, we owe all that our supremacy can do for

them; and we owe this as long as that supremacy is an assistance and not a fetter, a blessing and not a curse. To avoid, however, the common error of clouding our conceptions of a practical subject by vague language or the faintest approach to declamation, let us look at the matter a little in detail. When a Colony is so advanced, so populous, so vigorous, so settled, and though not precisely homogeneous, so little hampered with native races, as Canada, there can be no reason for retaining her a single day in unwilling dependence—nor would there be the slightest desire to do so. If Canada wished to separate from the mother country, and renounce her allegiance to Great Britain, she might do so without resistance and without remonstrance. Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley intimated as much to her long ago. \* \* \* We do not see how either country would gain by a severance of the connection. The only difference between Canada independent and Canada a British Colony would be, that in the former case she might be less immediately involved in our quarrels; but *en revanche* the tie between the mother country would be insensibly weakened, and the social and moral influence of a more advanced civilization would be diminished while our actual involvement was as great as ever.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

6 TONS MALT; 3 Bales New Hops. For sale by

JAMES S. HARRISON, Langley street.

ENGLISH HAMS. For sale by

JAMES S. HARRISON, Langley street.

WOOL, HIDES AND TALLOW PURCHASED OR ADVANCED UPON BY

JAMES S. HARRISON, Langley street.

Rail Fence by Contract.

WANTED.—10,000 RALES WANTED and put up by Contract.

MR. JACKSON, Between Lost Lake and Cedar Hill South.

Cowichan and Comox Settlements.

ALL PERSONS WHO HAVE REGISTERED their names as intended Settlers at either of the above Settlements in the Attorney General's Office, are requested to attend there at half-past 7 on Monday Evening, 8th of August, when arrangements will be discussed.

Coasting and Sea-Going Vessels.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF STORES FOR long and short voyages always on hand, at the lowest prices.

For sale by JAMES S. HARRISON, Langley street.

Ex Late Arrivals:

FLOUR, CHEESE, OATMEAL, Cracked Barley; Bacon, Butter, Corn Meal, Bran; Beans, Ham, Oats, Essence of Coffee; Pork, Bologna, Barley, Fresh Milk; Lard, Preserved Meats, Wheat, Refined Sugar, Etc., Etc., Etc.

For sale by JAMES S. HARRISON, Importer and Commission Merchant, Langley street.

Victoria Gas Company (Limited).

THE ADJOURNED HALF YEARLY General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office at the Company's Works, on MONDAY NEXT, the 11th inst., at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board of Directors.

C. W. R. THOMSON, Secretary.

Notice.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of Victoria Lodge, No. 1085, will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

As business of importance will be brought before the Lodge, a large and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the W. M.

W. MUIR, Secretary.

Farming Land

TO LEASE, WITH POWER TO PURCHASE, WITHIN THREE MILES OF TOWN, in the Victoria District, a tract of excellent Farming Land, in many places cleared and ready to plough, in quantities to suit and on favorable terms. For further particulars apply to

LEOPOLD LOWENBERG, Real Estate Agent, Government street, bet. Broughton and Fort sts.

STATIONERY!

Counting House, Official, Printers,

AND FOR GENERAL USES,

Of every conceivable style and quality, STAPLE and FANCY.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL.

TO the Electors of the City of

Victoria:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been requested by a number of my fellow-citizens of all classes to stand for the Office of City Councillor, under the Incorporation Act, I therefore offer myself for the same.

Believing that men's actions are the best interpreters of their principles, I have little to say of a promissory character; but would be happy to meet them at an early date, and speak of the necessities of the hour, and my course if you do me the honor to return me.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours very respectfully,

MIFFLIN WISTAR GIBBS.

To Families, Farmers and Livery

Stable Keepers.

ONE ROCKAWAY, with moveable seats;

One Shilling Top Buggy;

One Open Cart;

One Light Farm Wagon;

One Express Cart;

One Dump Cart;

Two sets of Harness.

For sale by JAMES S. HARRISON, Importer and Commission Merchant, Langley street.

TO WAGON MAKERS.

JAMES S. HARRISON, IMPORTER and COMMISSION MERCHANT, LANGLEY STREET.

BEGS TO ACQUAINT MANUFACTURERS OF Wagons that he is appointed Agent for one of the largest Importing Houses on the Pacific Coast, and that he is prepared to furnish at the lowest price and with despatch the following:

Oak, Ash and Hickory Lumber;

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes and Tongues;

Hickory and Iron Axles, Bent Shafts and Poles;

Springs and Bolts, Trimmings, etc., etc.

NEW CROCKERY

PROVISION STORE,

Store street, near the Orleans House.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## RE-OPENED.

THE RT. REV. BISHOP DEER'S School on Humboldt street is re-opened. It will be under the superintendence of the Rev. William Meares.

Terms per month, payable in advance, varying from \$3 to \$5, according to branches studied. au7

## School Picnic.

THE PUPILS OF THE CENTRAL School, their parents and friends, together with all other friends who can conveniently spare the time, are respectfully solicited to attend a PICNIC in the vicinity of Beacon Hill on FRIDAY AFTER-NOON, the 8th inst. The party will leave the Central School at half-past 2 P.M.

Amateur and Professional Musicians are particularly invited, in order to make the occasion as interesting as possible. au7

## DONALD MACREA,

Wholesale and Commission Merchant,

AND AUCTIONEER,

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA, V. I.

(Opposite the Post Office.)

Cash Advances on Consignments for PRIVATE OR AUCTION SALES.

au7 3m\*

## Wrapping Papers,

Of various sizes, weights, textures and colors;

Drawing, Lithographic, Cartridge, Blotting, Tissue, Copying, and Tracing

Papers and Cloths;

SHEET & MANUSCRIPT

## MUSIC,

Sacred, Sentimental and Comic, bound and unbound

Coast Charts, Cariboo Maps,

Mathematical Instruments, Gold

Pens and Pocket Cutlery.

## BOOKS,

School, Standard, Miscellaneous and Ornamental.

New Publications

Received as issued by first conveyance.

HIBBEN & CARSWELL,

au7 1m STATIONERS' HALL.

## CARD.

SIR,—In order to counteract a report which has been circulated, that I am not qualified for admission to the bar as an Attorney, I append an extract from a despatch from His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, to His Excellency Governor Douglas, in reply to my petition to Her Majesty the Queen, which was signed by upwards of 100 of the leading inhabitants of Victoria, upwards of 20 Writers to the Signet, and Solicitors, before the Supreme Court of Scotland, the Members of Parliament for my native city, Edinburgh, and forwarded by the Lord Advocate, first law officer of the Crown for Scotland, and representative of the Scotch Bar in the House of Commons:

[Copy No. 85.]

DOWNING STREET, 7th February, 1862.

To GOVERNOR DOUGLAS, C. B.

SIR,—I have received your despatch No. 74 of the 7th of December, 1861.

MR. COPLAND HAS QUALIFIED HIMSELF BY STUDY IN SCOTLAND, FOR PRACTICE AS WRITER TO THE SIGNET.

I have, &c., “NEWCASTLE.”

(Signed) I have further to add, that upon my arrival here in December, 1859, I applied for admission to the Bar, producing at the same time my certificate of 5 years clerkship to James Duncan, Esq., Writer to the Signet, and also Certificate of Examination by the Professor of Scotch Law in the University of Edinburgh. In January, 1861, I sent my first Petition to Her Majesty, through this Government (which document I believe never reached England, as I never heard of it afterwards). In January, 1861, I sent a second Petition, and in July, 1861, I forwarded a third Petition, in duplicate, that is, one copy through this Government, and the other through the influential Attorneys who have been in these Government offices for upwards of three months, and, as my legal rights have not yet been accorded to me, it will shortly be my duty to make a fourth appeal to my Queen.

JOHN COPLAND.

## AUCTION.

TO-MORROW,

FRIDAY, August 8th, 1862,

At 11 o'clock, A. M.,

J. A. MCCREA,

Is instructed by the Assignees of Messrs B. F. Moses & Co. to sell the following Merchandise:

CLOTHING.

Dry Goods,

Fancy Goods,

Crockery,

Groceries,

Drugs and Medicines.

—ALSO—

AT COMMENCEMENT OF SALE,

Bacon, Hams, Flour, Isthmus Butter;

China Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Pie Fruits,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS CASH.

At Private Sale,

ONE BILLIARD TABLE.

au7

KWONG LEE & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Importers and Dealers in all kinds of

CHINESE GOODS,

Rice, Sugar, Tea, Provisions, etc., etc.,

CORMORANT STREET

Between Government and Douglas streets,

VICTORIA, V. I.

EWD. WATSON,

JEWELLER and ENGRAVER,

WHARF STREET, 2 doors below Post Office

ANY ARTICLE OF JEWELRY MADE to order or repaired, and Letter or Ornamental Engraving neatly done with dispatch.

All work left at the above address or at Mr. Jungerman's Store, will receive prompt attention. au7

Millinery and Straw Bonnet Making

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS been in the business of making and repairing hats and bonnets for many years, and is prepared to execute orders for all descriptions of Millinery and Straw Bonnet Making, and trusts that from long experience in these branches of business she will be able to give entire satisfaction.

Hats and Bonnets made, cleaned and altered.

MRS. KEGAN, Johnson st., between Broad and Douglas etc. au7 1m

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## Dress and Cloak Making.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS RESPECTFULLY to inform the Ladies of Victoria that she is prepared to execute all orders entrusted to her in the above line with neatness, and on the most reasonable terms. Also, Children's clothes of all kinds made to order.

MISS CALHOUN, Fort street, between Government and Broad, au7 1m Victoria, V. I.

To the Ladies of Victoria and

Vicinity.

MRS. HEIN, LATE OF SACRAMENTO, Cal., to whom was awarded a Diploma for the best display of Millinery, etc., by the State Fair in 1850, has just opened, on Government street, next door to T. Wilson's Dry Goods store, a splendid assortment of the most FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS ever offered in this city, at the most reasonable prices.

Orders from the country attended to. au7 1m

San Francisco Import ion Stopped.

DOUGALL & SON,

Calcutta Iron Works, Indian Reserve.

GRATEFUL to their liberal patronage and determined to keep labor in the Colony, we are constantly making additions to our extensive works in patterns and machinery, with a powerful steam hammer, steam shearing engine, and punching engine, along with three self-acting lathes, and one large iron planing machine, which are the very best machines on the Pacific coast, manufactured by Whitworth, of Manchester. These powerful machines enable us to execute the largest machinery, smith and boiler work that is required in these Colonies.

We are the only manufacturers of

Cameron's Improved Turbin Water-Wheel,

Which is the best ever constructed, comprising cleanliness with compactness and durability. We attach them to Mining and Circular Saw-mills. A ten-horse power mill can be packed to any part of the mines. The largest piece not exceeding 100 pounds weight.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

DOUGALL & SON.

Collegiate School for Boys,

VICTORIA, V. I.

VICTORIA.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, PRIMATE of the Rev. Charles T. Woods, M. A., T. C. D., and Oxon.

SECOND MASTER—Robert Williams, M. A., Cantab. (Wangler and Member of the Senate of the University of Cambridge.)

Course of Instruction.

The Greek and Latin Classics,

Mathematics, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry,

The English course comprises Geography, History, Book

Thursday Morning, August 7, 1862.

**THE POT-BELLIED.**—The political cauldron is now fairly boiling in anticipation of the approaching municipal elections. Three candidates are spoken of for the mayoralty, viz: Thomas Harris, Alfred Fellows, and Dr. Dickson; but only one (Mr. Harris) having issued his address, it is doubtful whether the others will stand or not. It is said that the government party, under the marshaling of their "great" leader, the Attorney General, are preparing to bring forward a prominent citizen, whose name is yet kept in the dark. He will probably be sprung on the electors at the last moment. The candidates for councillors are numerous. Three addresses have thus far been issued, and many more are promised. The election bids fair to be exciting. Several contractors are spoken of in connection with the office of councillor; but, as a matter of course, that influential and respectable class of citizens—in view of the large number of contracts that will have to be given out by the Town Council—would do better out of that body than in it, for if chosen Councillors they will have to keep their fingers out of any pie which may be at the disposal of the city government. In a few days the whole of the candidates will be before the public, when some idea as to who will be successful in their aspirations for political distinction may be formed.

**FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.**—The steamer Enterprise, with 130 passengers and \$60,000 in treasure, arrived from New Westminster yesterday. A miner from Williams' Creek, with \$20,000, was one of the passengers. Considerable drawbacks to mining operations have been met with on the different creeks by the high water, and flumes are often carried away. Provisions were very scarce. The returning men speak well of the diggings, but say that grub is hardly to be had at any price. An English gentleman, who was at Antler on Sunday, July 19th, gives rather a doleful account of matters. No flour was obtainable there when he left, or if obtainable, purchasers were made to take beans and other things from the traders which they did not want, into the bargain. The cry was for "something to eat," and pack trains were chiefly laden with "something to drink." Flour was not obtainable at \$1 37 per lb; Bacon, \$1 12½; Beans, \$1 37. Meals at Antler were \$2 50. Men were working in the mines for food. Laborers who were known to claim-owners were receiving \$10 a day at Williams, and \$8 a day at Antler.

**A CLEVER SWINDLER** has been arrested in England. He was a mason and was in the habit of traveling through the country towns wearing a hat on which was inscribed in large characters, "V. R." and "Inspector." Wherever he saw a new building going up he produced sham credentials and claimed a right to examine the flues of the chimneys. Of course he always pronounced them unsafe, and, summoning the owner, would state that he had power to fine him from £10 to £50, but in consideration of the fact that it was his first offence, he would let him off on paying the cost of certain alterations, amounting in each case to about £2. The victims thinking they were getting off cheap, invariably consented to the work being performed, and the swamp was making a great deal of money when those meddling fellows, the police, hearing of his operations, arrested him. He was committed for trial.

**CROPS.**—Over the Sound crops look fine. The weather this season has been unusually moist, and has had the effect to bring produce up to an almost unprecedented standard. The yield promises to be large. On this Island the few crops that are in appear well, wheat, corn, vegetables, and timothy, having never promised better; and on Salt Spring Island the farmers will no doubt do well. In California the crops have proved large, and in Oregon ditto. The whole coast is in good luck this year—compensating, no doubt, for the hard times of last winter.

**SCHOOL PICNIC.**—Mr. Jessop's Central School will hold a picnic on Monday afternoon at Beacon Hill. Each family will bring along their own *muck-a-muck*, and there will be music, singing, and, no doubt, general enjoyment. The public are invited to attend.

**THE LISPENDING SUIT.**—Mr. Cary yesterday argued against the motion to restrain further proceedings in this case. Mr. Ring (Mr. McCright with him) on the other side in favor of the motion was in part heard. Argument to be continued to-day.

**SEARCH.**—The Police, accompanied by a boat's crew from H. M. gunboat Forward, searched the ship Lady Young from stem to stern, on Tuesday night, in search of deserters, but found none.

**SMALL POX.**—The small pox has reached the Sooke Indians. Charlieann, the big chief, lately died from the effects of an attack of the loathsome disease, and others of the tribe are sick.

**SAILED.**—The ship Lady Young sailed for Otago, New Zealand, from the outer harbor yesterday morning. She has a full cargo of spars and lumber.

**HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.**—This body yesterday in Committee of the Whole passed the Act to amend the Harbor Dues Act, and made some progress on the Gunpowder Bill.

**A COLORED CANDIDATE.**—Midlin W. Gibbs, the colored grocer on Yates street, offers himself as a candidate for the office of Town Councillor.

**BENTINCK ARM.**—A gentleman came down on the Enterprise who went to Cariboo via the Bentinck Arm route, and made the trip through to Alexandra in eleven days.

**The business of the Police Court yesterday was of a minor character and unimportant.**

**The steamer Eliza Anderson, with sixty head of cattle, one hundred and fifty sheep, and two horses, left for New Westminster yesterday morning.**

**The Great Eastern, on her late trip to Liverpool from New York, had 500 passengers and 6,000 tons of cargo, principally wheat, corn and provisions.**

## Declines the Honor.

Victoria, August 6th, 1862.

**EDITOR BRITISH COLONIST.**—In reply to the numerous solicitations from all quarters and classes of the community to accept the nomination for Mayor, I gave a verbal refusal as early as Monday morning, which I now beg to repeat through the medium of your columns. The duties of first Mayor of this city will, if conscientiously performed, be most arduous, and will require more time and energy than my other engagements, or the present state of my health would admit of. It would have been impossible for me to follow up the one without neglecting the other, or overtasking myself. I am aware that my refusal has already received the name of indifference, but I am no place-seeker from mere personal ambition. My only ambition, so far, has been and still is to be useful, and I feel that I shall be quite as useful employed, or more so, in attempting to open a short and easy road to the mines this season, than in carrying out the conflicting and impossible enactments of an ill digested Incorporation Act.

ALFRED WADDINGTON.

## New Novels.

Two new novels are offered for sale by Hibben & Carswell, "Barren Honour," by the author of "Guy Livingston," and "Barchester Towers," by Anthony Trollope. "Barren Honour" is a smartly written story of course. All Mr. Lawrence's stories are "up to the mark" as far as that goes, but whether they have a moral is another question. Mr. Lawrence, like Major Melville, is one of the stock novelists of *Fraser's Magazine*; and both writers have their faults, which are readily forgiven by these fast young ladies and fast young gentlemen, who are as thick as blackberries now-a-days. The author of "Guy Livingston" goes far ahead of Major Melville; the usual plot of both is "seduction," and they think nothing of describing picnics in which young *demi-moines* sit upon the gentlemen's knees at the famous "Star and Garter," at Richmond, and light their cigars for them. Perhaps the author of "Guy Livingston" is the least dangerous writer of the two, for he never mingles matters, nor drapes them in that sickly sentimentalism employed by Bulwer in "Alice or the Myetenes." But while he is more open, he is decidedly less genial than the major, and his machinelike female characters are invariably more repellant than attractive, although they are as lovely as he can paint them, with indolent grace, laughing lips, and languid, dreamy eyes, cheeks delicately flushed, and dark rippling hair. A writer with the genius of the author of "Guy Livingston," ought to know better than to represent the mothers of England as so many "pretty horse-breakers." If our English girls are not all angels, they are most assuredly not all fallen archangels, as our author would have us believe. We cannot find anything better in "Barren Honour" than a digression, the prayer of the Perthshire Minister, "An' noo, ma friends, let us pray for the Devil; neighborhood prays for the pair Deil!"

"Barchester Towers" is a capital story by Anthony Trollope, whose novels may be taken as a corrective, after a dose like that administered by the faster school. Mr. Trollope is a liberal, but not a republican in politics, and he thinks it quite possible that Archdeacons and even those who sit in full lawn sleeves among the peers of the realm, may be as worldly and ambitious as most among us are. Here is a picture of a Bishop's wife, hardly a model woman.

"Though not adverse to the society and manners of this world, she is in her own way a religious woman; and in the form in which this tendency shows itself in her is by a strict observance of Sabbatharian rule. Dissipation and low dresses during the week are, under her control, atoned for by three services, an evening sermon read by herself, and a perfect abstinence from cheering employment on the Sunday. Unfortunately for those under her roof to whom the dissipation and low dresses are not extended, her servants namely and her husband, the compensating strictness of the Sabbath includes all. Woe betide the recreant housemaid who is found to have been listening to the tones of a sweetheart in the Regent's Park, instead of the soul-stirring evening discourse of Mr. Slope. Not only is she sent adrift, but she is so sent with a character which leaves her little hope of a decent place. Woe betide the six-foot hero who escorts Mrs. Proudie to her pew in red plush breeches, if he slips away to the neighboring beer shop, instead of falling into the back seat appropriated to his use. Mrs. Proudie has the eyes of Argus for such offenders. Occasional drunkenness in the week may be overlooked, for six-foot on low wages are hardly to be procured if the morals are always kept at a high pitch; but not even for grandeur or economy will Mrs. Proudie forgive a desecration of the Sabbath."

Mr. Trollope holds an official position in the General Post Office, London, so it is no wonder that he is a man of letters. We would advise him not to write himself out like other writers.

**AN ADIEU TO THE "HUB OF THE UNIVERSE."** Farewell to thee, thou Western Athens! When I have forgotten thee my right hand shall have forgotten its cunning, and my heart forgotten its pulse. Prescott, Bancroft, Motley, Longfellow, Lowell, Emerson, Dana, Agassiz, Holmes, Hawthorne! Who is there among us in England who has not been the better for these men? Who does not owe to some of them a debt of gratitude? In whose cars are not their names familiar? It is a bright galaxy, and far extended, for so small a city.—*Anthony Trollope's North America.*

**PICKLING ONIONS.**—To give some idea of the importance of this branch of trade, we may state that one grower at East Ham, Essex, employs upwards of 600 men, women, and boys, in pulling, carting and peeling onions for pickling, and they are thus engaged for two months. He pays during that period upwards of £200 weekly for wages, besides the cost of each acre of onions, which averages £100 for seed, rent, and cultivation. He sows about a ton of onion seed annually. The onions are pulled by the square rod, and peeled by the gallow.—*Scottish Farmer.*

**GREAT FIRE ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.**—The following, dated May 2, is from Old Calabar: "Trade suspended. Nearly one half of Duke Town has been destroyed by fire; many natives had lost their lives, and two cash houses belonging to a Liverpool firm were burnt."

**THE LADY GODIVA PROCESSION AT COVENTRY.**—After the lapse of several years (says the *Birmingham Daily Post*) this celebrated pageant will be revived at Coventry on the 23d of this month, with, we are informed, unprecedented pomp and magnificence. The procession, which will be upwards of a mile in length, will comprise about 300 men, 70 children, and 150 horses. The chief character represented—"Lady Godiva"—will be borne by a "beautiful female," gracefully and becomingly attired, who will ride, as of yore, on a cream-colored charger, and be surrounded by a bevy of little and pretty-dressed and mounted damsels. Among other attractive and interesting features of the pageant, there will be fourteen "city guards," clad in suits of old iron armour, being part of the antiquities in the possession of the corporation; a large, gaily-decorated car, emblematic of the "Seasons,"—"Lofie" (the husband of Godiva),—"Edward the Black Prince,"—"Richard II.,"—"Henry IV.,"—"Henry VI.," and his Queen,—"Queen Elizabeth,"—"A Shepherd and Shepherdess in a bower,"—"William and Adam Bottomer" (former citizens of Coventry, and who built the tallest of the "three tall spires"),—"Sir William Degdale" (the famous antiquarian and author of the "History of Warwickshire," &c.). The procession will include ten brass bands, and there will be an almost infinite variety of flags, banners and other decorative appointments. Arrangements have been made with Mr. S.monds, of London, the well-known costumier, for the supply of the principal dresses, which will be of the most superb and costly description. Several of the leading railway companies have arranged to run special excursion trains to Coventry on the occasion, and there will doubtless be a large influx of visitors to witness the procession, and the numerous interesting objects of antiquity which are to be found in the old city.

**DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—IMPORTANT CASE.**—An inquest was opened on the 29th of May, in London, on the body of one Pierre Pelletier, aged 35, who died on the 12th, under the influence of chloroform, alleged to have been improperly administered. The body had been interred under a certificate from the medical gentleman who administered the chloroform; but from the facts which came to the knowledge of the Middlesex coroner, it was exhumed, and an inquiry instituted. Evidence was given that deceased died while under the influence of chloroform administered to him by three medical men to allay the pain of an operation. Mr. Gant, surgeon and pathological anatomist of the Royal Free Hospital, was then called, and said that he had performed a *post mortem* examination of the body since the exhumation. He added: "You cannot discover by such an examination whether death has been caused by chloroform; but you can ascertain whether there was such a state of disease existing as would render the administration of chloroform almost certain to result in death. In the present case I can undertake to say that there was such extensive disease of the heart and lungs that death must have almost necessarily ensued upon the application of chloroform. Death would take place without any premonitory symptoms whatever. It is absolutely necessary to ascertain the condition of the organs in all cases before giving chloroform. When they are sound there is no danger. Adhesions of the lungs can be ascertained by auscultation and percussion, and it is most improper to administer chloroform where they exist."

**FEMALE ADULT PAUPERS.**—The following curious return obtained by Mr. Kekewich, of the female adult paupers in the workhouses of the several unions and parishes of England and Wales, classified according to character, has been issued: Single women pregnant with first child, 369; single women who have had one bastard child, 2847; single women who have had one bastard child and are pregnant again, 292; single women who have had two bastard children, 1711; single women who have had three bastard children, 877; single women who have had four or more bastard children, 782; idiotic or weak-minded single women with one or more bastard children, 470; women whose aid relief has been taken off on account of misconduct, 327; women incapable, from syphilis, of getting their own living, 543; prostitutes, 790; girls who have been out at service, but do not keep their places on account of misconduct, 283; girls brought up in the workhouse, and who have been out at service, but have returned on account of misconduct, 373; widows who have had one or more bastard children during their widowhood, 680; married women with their husbands in the workhouse, 1608; married women with husbands transported or in jail, 258; married women deserted by their husbands, 2131; imbecile, idiotic, or weak-minded women and girls, 5160; respectable women and girls incapable of getting their living on account of illness or other bodily defect or infirmity, 5390; respectable able-bodied women and girls, 2267; respectable aged women, 11,615. Total, 30,073.

**THE DESCENDANTS OF THE BOUNTY MUTINEERS.**—The Sydney papers report the return of his Excellency the Governor (Sir John Young) from a visit to Norfolk Island, undertaken in accordance with instructions from the Secretary of State, for the purpose of reporting upon the progress of the settlement of the descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, who, on the breaking up of the convict establishment in Norfolk Island, were removed thither from Pitcairn Island. It is stated that his Excellency's intercourse with the isolated islanders has given him a favorable opinion of their character. The names of the chaplain, the chief magistrate, and the schoolmaster are mentioned in terms of high commendation. The characteristics of the people mentioned by Sir William Denison on returning from his visit—their uniform virtuous behaviour, and the primitive simplicity of their tastes and manners—still appear to be retained. The total number of persons on the island at the date of his Excellency's visit was 268.

**QUESTIONS.**—Why are women like ivy? Because the greater the ruin, the closer they cling. Why are ivy like women? Because sometimes the closer they cling, the greater the ruin. Why is a young lady like a careful housewife? Because her waste is as little as she can make it.

Why must a legal tender be a contradiction in terms? Because nobody ever yet knew anything legal that was tender.

Why is a sleepless lover like a brilliant barometer? Because he's devoid of case (of fees). When do Parliamentary proceedings represent a serious matrimonial squabble? When they come to a discussion.

Why is a water-cress like a very melancholy event? Because it's often cried about.

Why is a man in difficulties like an ostrich in wet weather? Because he can't find the dust to cover his bill.

**WASHINGTON RICHES.**—Ore is now being taken from the deepest shaft in the Spanish mine, of almost incredible richness. Much of this is being prepared for shipment to England, and will yield between \$7000 and \$8000 per ton. We were shown two lumps of this ore lying on a stove in the office, which were completely covered with blotches and spangles of gold and metallic silver. These lumps were valued at \$200 and \$400.—*Territorial Enterprise.*

**NEGRO ELEPHANT HUNTING.**—Old men, hags, warriors, women and children; collector with the most sanguine expectations; and anxious to witness the scene, I accompanied the hunters. A finer body of well-grown and active men I never beheld. The slaves, many of them from the Baer, but most of them appertaining to unknown tribes from the west—were all but black and followed their more noble-looking and olive-colored masters. Two hours' march—the first part through cultivated grounds, and the latter through magnificent bush—brought us to the open plain, covered hip deep with dry grass; and there were the elephants marching leisurely towards us. The negroes, about 500, swift as antelopes, formed a vast circle around them, and by their yells brought their huge game to a stand still. As if by magic, the plain was on fire, and the elephants in the midst of the roar and crackling of the flames, were obscured from our view by the smoke. Where I stood, and along the line as far as I could see, the grass was beaten down to prevent the outside of the circle from being seized in the conflagration; and in a short time—not more than half an hour—the fire having extinguished itself, the cloud of smoke gradually rising, again displayed the group of elephants to our view standing as if petrified. As soon as the burning embers had become sufficiently extinct, the negroes with a whoop, closed from all sides upon their prey. The fire and smoke had blinded them, and, unable to defend themselves, they successively fell by the lances of their assailants. The sight was grand, and although their tasks proved a rich prize, I was touched by the massacre.—*Petherick's Egypt.*

**STRANGE SUICIDE.**—The following strange story appears in some of the country journals: "A gentleman, named W., residing on the Route de la Sablière, at Paris, for some time past devoted his leisure to forming a collection of tropical and other foreign birds, which he kept in cages in a large room on the fifth floor. Two mornings since, he went out on business, after attending to his birds, and as the weather was warm he left one of the windows open for air. On his return he went down to look at his favorites, but on entering the room was horror-struck to see all the cages empty, and many of the birds lying dead on the floor; some of them partially striped of their feathers. This ravage was evidently not the work of a cat, for all the cage doors had been forced open, and the wire bent in many places. On looking out of the window, the mystery was explained, for he saw a large monkey, the property of one of his neighbors, descending the rain-water pipe from the roof. He at once went and got his double-barrelled gun, shot the animal dead with one of the barrels, and with the other, the moment after, blew out his own brains. One of the neighbors saw him shoot the monkey, and on hearing a second discharge he hastened to M. W.'s apartment and found him lying dead on the floor."—*Galignani.*

**A CAT STORY.**—A philosophical old fellow was one day passing a new school-house, erected somewhere towards the setting sun borders of the West, when his attention was suddenly turned to a crowd of persons gathering round the door. He inquired of a boy whom he met what was going on.

"Well, nothing 'cept the skule committee." "A committee meets to-day! what for?" "Well," continued the boy, "you see Bill, that's our biggest boy, got mad at the teacher, and so he went all around and gathered up dead cats. Nothing but cats, and cats, and cats. O, it was awful—them cats!" "Pshaw! what have the cats to do with the committee?" "Well, you will see. Bill kept on bringing cats, and cats, allers a pilin' 'em up yonder," pointing to a huge pile as large in extent as a pyramid, and considerably aromatic, "and he piled them. Nothing but cats, cats, and cats."

"Never mind, my son, what Bill did; what has the committee met for?" "Then Bill got sick haulin' 'em, and everybody got nosin' 'em; but Bill got medder, and didn't give it up, but kept pilin' up cats, and—"

"Can't you tell me what the committee are holding a meeting for?"

"Why, the skule committee are goin' to hold a meetin' to see whether they'll move the skulehouse or them cats."

**DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A DOG.**—One of the strangest occurrences happened to Mr. Hughes, of the firm of Hughes and Son, ironmongers of Bradley, near Bilton, England, with such perilous results that his life was despaired of. That gentleman has a large bull and mastiff dog to guard his residence, and, as was usual, he unfetters the dog at night. The dog bounded into a field, as he was wont to do and scampered away. After wandering about he espied something getting under the railing, and as it was his master in a bending position, with his hat towards the dog, and it being quite dark, the dog did not recognise him, and commenced a desperate attack on him, which he continued until he almost tore Mr. Hughes to pieces. The flesh was torn and bitten all over the body to such an extent that Mr. Hughes' life is almost beyond hope. He vainly endeavored to get away from the dog, but could not do so till he succeeded in getting his pocket knife out, with which he desperately cut the animal. Mr. Hughes was next morning found exhausted on the ground, the dog lying almost dead some distance away. Dr. Best attends Mr. Hughes. The dog has been kept alive. The least that can befall Mr. Hughes from this awful encounter will, it is said, be the loss of his legs.

**VICTOR HUGO'S "LES MISERABLES."**—A curious interest attaches to this remarkable French novel, which Mr. Carleton of New York has in the press from advance foreign sheets. The author's only other novel, "Notre Dame de Paris," was accepted by its publisher on condition that he should bring out every succeeding work by that author. "Notre Dame" proved a brilliant success, and made the fortune of the publisher. Victor Hugo then wrote "Les Misérables," determining to respect the condition, but to make his own terms with the unscrupulous brain-trafficker. These terms were at once rejected, and the author unreleased from the old obligation, was obliged to put by his manuscript for a more favorable season. Year after year he renewed proposals, increasing his demand, until at last the publisher died, and after waiting a quarter of a century, the well-seasoned if not seasonable, "Les Misérables" is in the press.

**HOW THEY DEAL WITH WOULD BE SELF-MURDERS IN IRELAND.**—During the last passage of the Trafalgar steamer from Liverpool to Dublin, a respectable young man named Daniel Carroll, from Longford, a farmer, aged about 27 years, jumped overboard, with the intention of committing suicide. Capt. Geary immediately had the engines reversed, lowered a boat, and with the prompt assistance of his second mate and the carpenter the young man was rescued after having been about five minutes in the water. On the arrival of the vessel at the North Wall, he was brought before the Magistrate at Chapel street, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

**WASTE PAPER.**—The waste paper of the Government offices, which is collected and sold by the Stationery Office, produced above £7000 last year, and is expected to bring nearly the same sum this year. This is independent of the "blue books" printed, but not read, which are disposed of as waste paper by Mr. Hansard.—*English Paper.*

**Dr. Vollum, Medical Inspector of the Army of the Potomac, has strongly recommended the Surgeon-General to add cheese to the army ration, and to furnish a plentiful supply of onions, as a preventive against scorbutic diseases. He has also recommended that the whisky ration be resumed under the direction of the Medical Department.**

**THE STOCK OF COTTON AT LIVERPOOL.**—The stock of cotton at present held in Liverpool—and, indeed, throughout Europe—compares very unfavorably with the stock at the corresponding period last year. According to a published statement there are now only 428,000 bales against 1,644,000 in hand on the 1st of June, 1861. The depressing influence of this state of things in the manufacturing districts is seen in the great increase of pauperism and the pressure on the rates.

**CAPTAIN WILSON AND THE EMILY ST. PIERRE.**—The gallant conduct of Captain Wilson, jointly with that of his ship's steward and cook, as manifested in the recapture of the *Emily St. Pierre*, from a Federal prize crew, 13 in number, which was recently recorded in our columns, has, we are glad to learn, already met with fitting recognition, not only from the owners of the vessel but from the merchants of Liverpool, who, to the number of 170, have presented Capt. Wilson and his two brave associates with a testimonial, to mark their admiration of the coolness and resolution he displayed. The admirers of Captain Wilson will be further gratified to hear that the admiralty, as a mark of their approbation of his courageous act, have intimated their intention to present him with a Lieutenant's commission in the Royal Navy.—*London Dispatch.*

**AN INDIAN WEDDING.**—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* gives an account of the marriage of the son of Maharajah of Cashmere with the daughter of the Rajah of Chumbra. The Cashmere chief came to the wedding with his whole court and 10,000 followers. The marriage presents were numerous and costly. According to the Rajput custom, each chief on becoming a guest received a present of a bag of money, and on being dismissed by the Maharajah a handsome khilnat with another bag of money. During the hours of the night the nuptial knot was tied, a form which is literally performed according to Hindoo custom, by tying the garments of the bride and bridegroom together, while the incantations are read. The bridegroom is a boy of nine, the bride an infant. The marriage ceremonies are said to have cost the Rajah 70,000 rupees and the Maharajah about 15 lakhs.

## BIRTHS.

In this city, August 3d, the wife of William Sales, of a son.

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

## PORT OF VICTORIA, V. I.

## ARRIVED.

Aug 6.—Sch'r Antelope, Adams, Bentinck Arm; Seow Hannah, Elwin, Port Townsend.

## CLEARED.

Aug 6.—Sch'r Trader, Mitchell, Saanich.

**INVIGORATE THE SYSTEM.**—Vigorous digestion and pure bile produce nutritious blood, and nutritious blood a healthy frame. Does the victim of a dispeptic stomach and a disordered liver desire to know how the digestion may be improved, the bile and other fluids of the body purified? Dr. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will accomplish this desirable revolution in the system regulating the secretions and excretions, giving tone to the animal juices which dissolve the food, strengthen every relaxed nerve, muscle and fibre, and brings the whole machinery of vitality into vigorous and healthful play.—Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

W. H. OLIVER, Victoria Agent.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.**—Fruit, heart—these are two causes of the many derangements of the digestive organs now so prevalent everywhere. Unless prompt remedial action relieve the liver and stomach, their functions become disordered and disease is the consequence. Such disorders can be readily and permanently prevented by Holloway's preparations, which in the worst cases of indigestion have the valuable property of cleansing the stomach, rectifying the liver, and removing the flatulency, offensive breath, and sour complexion, always characteristic of dyspeptic habit or disease in lungs, liver or stomach. In either case the food remaining undigested, ferments; yields no nourishment, but forms toxic gases, which steadily render the blood impure and throw both mind and body out of order.

**THROAT DISEASES.**—"Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges." From Rev. E. H. Pratt, East Woodstock, Ct. "I feel grateful to you, for placing within the reach of the suffering so valuable a remedy. I have used the Troches three years, with great benefit, not less to my general health than to my throat. I recommend them with great pleasure on every hand."

Sold by CURTIS & MOORE and LANGLEY BROS.

**Marine Insurance.**  
**THE UNDERSIGNED INSURE UNDER**  
open policies of  
**New York City Companies,**  
On Hulls, Treasure and Merchandise to and from all parts of the world.

—ALSO—  
On the Inland Waters of California, Oregon, Washington Territory and B-Rish Columbia, against all risks; Fire included, on the most liberal terms.

ALL LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED BY  
**JANSON, BOND & CO.,**  
Corner Battery and Clay streets,  
San Francisco.

**ROYAL HOTEL TAP.**  
MR. WILCOX HAS RE-OPENED  
the above tap on Johnston Street, under the management of an experienced bar-keeper.

**FRESH OYSTERS**  
Will be served up when in Season.  
August 14, 1862.  
and 1m.

**NOTICE.**  
**ANY PERSONS WISHING TO ENGAGE**  
in one of the most profitable business operations in British Columbia requiring a capital of about six thousand dollars, can have an opportunity of making immediate application for particulars, &c., to  
J. A. McCREA.

**A. P. EVERETT,**  
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,  
Wharf Street, Foot of Yates.

**WRIGHT & SANDERS,**  
ARCHITECTS,  
Office—CORNER YATES AND LANGLEY STS.,  
Victoria, V. I.

**BILLIARD CLOTH.**  
**A FINE LOT JUST RECEIVED, AND**  
for sale by  
A. HOFFMAN,  
Dry Goods Dealer,  
July 1m  
Cor Government and Yates street.

## POLITICAL.

## To the Electors of the Town of Victoria:

**GENTLEMEN,**—The Act for the Incorporation of the Town of Victoria having been signed by His Excellency the Governor, has now become the law of the Island. Therefore I beg to offer myself to you as a candidate for the Mayorship of the City. My claims upon your suffrages are simply these: That I have been a resident of Victoria for nearly five years, and during that time have, in my own belief, received your greatest confidence and was thought qualified by a majority of the Independent Electors of the Town of Esquimalt to represent them in the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island and to the House of Commons of Great Britain. Still I have a duty to perform for the town of Victoria, and can only say, that for my ability to fill the place I now ask my fellow citizens to place me. I can only refer them to my course in the House of Assembly since being a member of that body, and, after being well weighed, you feel confident that I am worthy of that trust. I can only say that I propose on the ward of anti-party to the best of my ability, to fulfill my obligations to not only the town of Victoria, but the colony at large.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
THOMAS HARRIS,  
Victoria, August 4th, 1862.

## To the Electors of the City of Victoria:

**GENTLEMEN,**—I beg to offer myself as a candidate for the representation of Yates street Ward. I have believed myself to be a man of good sense and I have no personal ambition to gratify beyond so much as is involved in the sincere desire, as a citizen of Victoria, to benefit that City and the Colony at large.

I honored by your suffrages. I pledge my best exertions to promote the general interests of the community.  
I have the honor to be, gentlemen,  
Your most obedt. servt.,  
G. E. DENES,  
Government street, 4th August, 1862.

## To the Electors

## City of Victoria.

**FELLOW CITIZENS:**—I beg to offer myself to you for the office of Councillor under the Incorporation Act.  
A flower resident, of thorough business habits, and my interests being fully identified with those of the City, to exertion on my part shall be devoted to the welfare of the City, and my efforts will be made to secure to the City the best laws and ordinances as will most conduce to the welfare and prosperity of our infant City.

Very obediently,  
WM. B. SMITH,  
Government street, August 6th, 1862.

## To the Electors of the City of Victoria.

**GENTLEMEN,**—I beg to offer myself a candidate for Councillor of Yates street Ward.  
I have believed myself to be a man of good sense and my sentiments are well understood. If elected I shall do my duty irrespective of clique or party.  
Inviting your support at the coming election, I have the honor to be,  
Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN COPLAND.

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!  
Holloway's Ointment.

**A Cure for Piles and Fistulas.**  
Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be presently relieved, and ultimately cured, by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be directed by judicious use of Pills; ere many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

**Coughs, Colds, and Asthma.**  
These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give place to the breeze of recovery, and the oppression less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

**A Man who refused to have his Leg off.**  
"From the *Kelowna Advertiser*, June 2nd, 1860."  
BENJAMIN COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kelowna, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kelowna, he purchased at ENNIS, Holloway's Pills and Ointment, for, as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, said Mr. Cox, became by their use as sound and as healthy as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore, or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

**Gout and Rheumatism.**  
The essence of these diseases lie in the blood, which has become impure, and the acidifying poison, which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty processes. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming the depravity in the blood, which is rapidly purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, in union with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

## GROCERIES.

**L. MALATESTA & CO.,**  
DEALERS IN  
**Groceries, Provisions, Oregon Produce, Liquors, &c.,**  
—AND—  
**Commission Merchants,**  
Johnson street, corner Oriental Alley, Victoria, V. I.  
ju24 3m

**E. WILSON & RIEKMAN,**  
**GROCERS**  
—AND—  
**PROVISION DEALERS**  
Corner of Fort and Blanchard streets, Victoria, next to Phillips' Soda Manufactory.

**BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE INHABITANTS OF VICTORIA AND VICINITY** that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, CAN FRUITS, PICKLES, &c.,**  
And trusts that by selling First Class Goods as cheap as any other house in town, they will receive a fair share of patronage.

**"Kitsap Mills Flour,"**  
**EXTRA,**  
**FROM THEEKALET, W. T.**  
For sale in quantities to suit by  
EDGAR & AIME,  
ju2 1m Wharf street—foot of Yates.

**T. H. BROWN & G. BRUCE,**  
**GROCERS**  
—AND—  
**PROVISION DEALERS,**  
Corner Douglas and Johnson streets, Victoria, V. I.

**BEG TO ANNOUNCE TO THE INHABITANTS OF VICTORIA AND VICINITY** that they have opened the above establishment for the sale of

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, OILMAN'S STORES, CAN FRUITS, PICKLES, &c.,**  
And trusts that by selling First Class Goods as cheap as any other house in town, they will receive a fair share of patronage.

Orders from the Country promptly filled.  
ju9 1m T. H. BROWN & G. BRUCE.

**SPORBORG & GOLDSTONE,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

**GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,**  
Dry Goods, Clothing,  
**BOOTS AND SHOES, Etc., Etc.,**  
mo 1y Wharf street, Victoria, V. I.

**A. N. NICOLSON'S**  
**GROCERY STORE,**  
Cor. Fort and Douglas sts., Victoria, V. I.

**HAVING JUST OPENED WITH A** choice assortment of Groceries and Provisions, and being determined to sell on as low terms as any other house in town, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

**GLADWIN, TARBELL & CO.,**  
**IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS**

**AND**  
**WHOLESALE DEALERS IN**

**Groceries and Provisions,**  
Wharf street,  
New Brick Building, opposite H. B. C. Wharf.  
**VICTORIA, V. I.**  
ju13 1t

**Vancouver's Island.**  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
9th June, 1862.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** the undersigned, upon the land specified in the Schedule hereunder written are in arrears, and that if such instalments are not paid on or before the 11th day of August, at the Land Office, the respective lands in dispute shall be sold by public auction, and all land forfeited on that day will be put up at auction at the upset price of £2 2s. an acre, on the 14th day of August, 1862, and disposed of to the highest bidder.

Notice is given to the holders of the undemanded sections that so much of the instalments as may be required for the purpose will immediately after the payment of the same be applied in settling the claims made by the Indian Title.

**WILLIAM A. G. YOUNG,**  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

NAME OF ORIGINAL PURCHASER	Amount due and interest	Instalment on which same is due	DISTRICT.
Peers, H. N.	223 5 0	2nd	Somenos District R. 1, sec. 5, 6, 7 R. 2, " 5, 6, 7 R. 3, " 5, 6, 7 R. 4, " 2, 3, 4, 5 R. 5, " 2, 3, 4, 5 R. 6, " 2, 3, 4, 5 R. 7, sec. 1, 2 R. 8, " 1, 2, 3 R. 9, sec. 1, 2 R. 10, sec. 1, 2 R. 11, sec. 1, 2 R. 12, sec. 1, 2 R. 13, sec. 1, 2 R. 14, sec. 1, 2 R. 15, sec. 1, 2 R. 16, sec. 1, 2 R. 17, sec. 1, 2 R. 18, sec. 1, 2 R. 19, sec. 1, 2 R. 20, sec. 1, 2 R. 21, sec. 1, 2 R. 22, sec. 1, 2 R. 23, sec. 1, 2 R. 24, sec. 1, 2 R. 25, sec. 1, 2 R. 26, sec. 1, 2 R. 27, sec. 1, 2 R. 28, sec. 1, 2 R. 29, sec. 1, 2 R. 30, sec. 1, 2 R. 31, sec. 1, 2 R. 32, sec. 1, 2 R. 33, sec. 1, 2 R. 34, sec. 1, 2 R. 35, sec. 1, 2 R. 36, sec. 1, 2 R. 37, sec. 1, 2 R. 38, sec. 1, 2 R. 39, sec. 1, 2 R. 40, sec. 1, 2 R. 41, sec. 1, 2 R. 42, sec. 1, 2 R. 43, sec. 1, 2 R. 44, sec. 1, 2 R. 45, sec. 1, 2 R. 46, sec. 1, 2 R. 47, sec. 1, 2 R. 48, sec. 1, 2 R. 49, sec. 1, 2 R. 50, sec. 1, 2 R. 51, sec. 1, 2 R. 52, sec. 1, 2 R. 53, sec. 1, 2 R. 54, sec. 1, 2 R. 55, sec. 1, 2 R. 56, sec. 1, 2 R. 57, sec. 1, 2 R. 58, sec. 1, 2 R. 59, sec. 1, 2 R. 60, sec. 1, 2 R. 61, sec. 1, 2 R. 62, sec. 1, 2 R. 63, sec. 1, 2 R. 64, sec. 1, 2 R. 65, sec. 1, 2 R. 66, sec. 1, 2 R. 67, sec. 1, 2 R. 68, sec. 1, 2 R. 69, sec. 1, 2 R. 70, sec. 1, 2 R. 71, sec. 1, 2 R. 72, sec. 1, 2 R. 73, sec. 1, 2 R. 74, sec. 1, 2 R. 75, sec. 1, 2 R. 76, sec. 1, 2 R. 77, sec. 1, 2 R. 78, sec. 1, 2 R. 79, sec. 1, 2 R. 80, sec. 1, 2 R. 81, sec. 1, 2 R. 82, sec. 1, 2 R. 83, sec. 1, 2 R. 84, sec. 1, 2 R. 85, sec. 1, 2 R. 86, sec. 1, 2 R. 87, sec. 1, 2 R. 88, sec. 1, 2 R. 89, sec. 1, 2 R. 90, sec. 1, 2 R. 91, sec. 1, 2 R. 92, sec. 1, 2 R. 93, sec. 1, 2 R. 94, sec. 1, 2 R. 95, sec. 1, 2 R. 96, sec. 1, 2 R. 97, sec. 1, 2 R. 98, sec. 1, 2 R. 99, sec. 1, 2 R. 100, sec. 1, 2 R. 101, sec. 1, 2 R. 102, sec. 1, 2 R. 103, sec. 1, 2 R. 104, sec. 1, 2 R. 105, sec. 1, 2 R. 106, sec. 1, 2 R. 107, sec. 1, 2 R. 108, sec. 1, 2 R. 109, sec. 1, 2 R. 110, sec. 1, 2 R. 111, sec. 1, 2 R. 112, sec. 1, 2 R. 113, sec. 1, 2 R. 114, sec. 1, 2 R. 115, sec. 1, 2 R. 116, sec. 1, 2 R. 117, sec. 1, 2 R. 118, sec. 1, 2 R. 119, sec. 1, 2 R. 120, sec. 1, 2 R. 121, sec. 1, 2 R. 122, sec. 1, 2 R. 123, sec. 1, 2 R. 124, sec. 1, 2 R. 125, sec. 1, 2 R. 126, sec. 1, 2 R. 127, sec. 1, 2 R. 128, sec. 1, 2 R. 129, sec. 1, 2 R. 130, sec. 1, 2 R. 131, sec. 1, 2 R. 132, sec. 1, 2 R. 133, sec. 1, 2 R. 134, sec. 1, 2 R. 135, sec. 1, 2 R. 136, sec. 1, 2 R. 137, sec. 1, 2 R. 138, sec. 1, 2 R. 139, sec. 1, 2 R. 140, sec. 1, 2 R. 141, sec. 1, 2 R. 142, sec. 1, 2 R. 143, sec. 1, 2 R. 144, sec. 1, 2 R. 145, sec. 1, 2 R. 146, sec. 1, 2 R. 147, sec. 1, 2 R. 148, sec. 1, 2 R. 149, sec. 1, 2 R. 150, sec. 1, 2 R. 151, sec. 1, 2 R. 152, sec. 1, 2 R. 153, sec. 1, 2 R. 154, sec. 1, 2 R. 155, sec. 1, 2 R. 156, sec. 1, 2 R. 157, sec. 1, 2 R. 158, sec. 1, 2 R. 159, sec. 1, 2 R. 160, sec. 1, 2 R. 161, sec. 1, 2 R. 162, sec. 1, 2 R. 163, sec. 1, 2 R. 164, sec. 1, 2 R. 165, sec. 1, 2 R. 166, sec. 1, 2 R. 167, sec. 1, 2 R. 168, sec. 1, 2 R. 169, sec. 1, 2 R. 170, sec. 1, 2 R. 171, sec. 1, 2 R. 172, sec. 1, 2 R. 173, sec. 1, 2 R. 174, sec. 1, 2 R. 175, sec. 1, 2 R. 176, sec. 1, 2 R. 177, sec. 1, 2 R. 178, sec. 1, 2 R. 179, sec. 1, 2 R. 180, sec. 1, 2 R. 181, sec. 1, 2 R. 182, sec. 1, 2 R. 183, sec. 1, 2 R. 184, sec. 1, 2 R. 185, sec. 1, 2 R. 186, sec. 1, 2 R. 187, sec. 1, 2 R. 188, sec. 1, 2 R. 189, sec. 1, 2 R. 190, sec. 1, 2 R. 191, sec. 1, 2 R. 192, sec. 1, 2 R. 193, sec. 1, 2 R. 194, sec. 1, 2 R. 195, sec. 1, 2 R. 196, sec. 1, 2 R. 197, sec. 1, 2 R. 198, sec. 1, 2 R. 199, sec. 1, 2 R. 200, sec. 1, 2 R. 201, sec. 1, 2 R. 202, sec. 1, 2 R. 203, sec. 1, 2 R. 204, sec. 1, 2 R. 205, sec. 1, 2 R. 206, sec. 1, 2 R. 207, sec. 1, 2 R. 208, sec. 1, 2 R. 209, sec. 1, 2 R. 210, sec. 1, 2 R. 211, sec. 1, 2 R. 212, sec. 1, 2 R. 213, sec. 1, 2 R. 214, sec. 1, 2 R. 215, sec. 1, 2 R. 216, sec. 1, 2 R. 217, sec. 1, 2 R. 218, sec. 1, 2 R. 219, sec. 1, 2 R. 220, sec. 1, 2 R. 221, sec. 1, 2 R. 222, sec. 1, 2 R. 223, sec. 1, 2 R. 224, sec. 1, 2 R. 225, sec. 1, 2 R. 226, sec. 1, 2 R. 227, sec. 1, 2 R. 228, sec. 1, 2 R. 229, sec. 1, 2 R. 230, sec. 1, 2 R. 231, sec. 1, 2 R. 232, sec. 1, 2 R. 233, sec. 1, 2 R. 234, sec. 1, 2 R. 235, sec. 1, 2 R. 236, sec. 1, 2 R. 237, sec. 1, 2 R. 238, sec. 1, 2 R. 239, sec. 1, 2 R. 240, sec. 1, 2 R. 241, sec. 1, 2 R. 242, sec. 1, 2 R. 243, sec. 1, 2 R. 244, sec. 1, 2 R. 245, sec. 1, 2 R. 246, sec. 1, 2 R. 247, sec. 1, 2 R. 248, sec. 1, 2 R. 249, sec. 1, 2 R. 250, sec. 1, 2 R. 251, sec. 1, 2 R. 252, sec. 1, 2 R. 253, sec. 1, 2 R. 254, sec. 1, 2 R. 255, sec. 1, 2 R. 256, sec. 1, 2 R. 257, sec. 1, 2 R. 258, sec. 1, 2 R. 259, sec. 1, 2 R. 260, sec. 1, 2 R. 261, sec. 1, 2 R. 262, sec. 1, 2 R. 263, sec. 1, 2 R. 264, sec. 1, 2 R. 265, sec. 1, 2 R. 266, sec. 1, 2 R. 267, sec. 1, 2 R. 268, sec. 1, 2 R. 269, sec. 1, 2 R. 270, sec. 1, 2 R. 271, sec. 1, 2 R. 272, sec. 1, 2 R. 273, sec. 1, 2 R. 274, sec. 1, 2 R. 275, sec. 1, 2 R. 276, sec. 1, 2 R. 277, sec. 1, 2 R. 278, sec. 1, 2 R. 279, sec. 1, 2 R. 280, sec. 1, 2 R. 281, sec. 1, 2 R. 282, sec. 1, 2 R. 283, sec. 1, 2 R. 284, sec. 1, 2 R. 285, sec. 1, 2 R. 286, sec. 1, 2 R. 287, sec. 1, 2 R. 288, sec. 1, 2 R. 289, sec. 1, 2 R. 290, sec. 1, 2 R. 291, sec. 1, 2 R. 292, sec. 1, 2 R. 293, sec. 1, 2 R. 294, sec. 1, 2 R. 295, sec. 1, 2 R. 296, sec. 1, 2 R. 297, sec. 1, 2 R. 298, sec. 1, 2 R. 299, sec. 1, 2 R. 300, sec. 1, 2 R. 301, sec. 1, 2 R. 302, sec. 1, 2 R. 303, sec. 1, 2 R. 304, sec. 1, 2 R. 305, sec. 1, 2 R. 306, sec. 1, 2 R. 307, sec. 1, 2 R. 308, sec. 1, 2 R. 309, sec. 1, 2 R. 310, sec. 1, 2 R. 311, sec. 1, 2 R. 312, sec. 1, 2 R. 313, sec. 1, 2 R. 314, sec. 1, 2 R. 315, sec. 1, 2 R. 316, sec. 1, 2 R. 317, sec. 1, 2 R. 318, sec. 1, 2 R. 319, sec. 1, 2 R. 320, sec. 1, 2 R. 321, sec. 1, 2 R. 322, sec. 1, 2 R. 323, sec. 1, 2 R. 324, sec. 1, 2 R. 325, sec. 1, 2 R. 326, sec. 1, 2 R. 327, sec. 1, 2 R. 328, sec. 1, 2 R. 329, sec. 1, 2 R. 330, sec. 1, 2 R. 331, sec. 1, 2 R. 332, sec. 1, 2 R. 333, sec. 1, 2 R. 334, sec. 1, 2 R. 335, sec. 1, 2 R. 336, sec. 1, 2 R. 337, sec. 1, 2 R. 338, sec. 1, 2 R. 339, sec. 1, 2 R. 340, sec. 1, 2 R. 341, sec. 1, 2 R. 342, sec. 1, 2 R. 343, sec. 1, 2 R. 344, sec. 1, 2 R. 345, sec. 1, 2 R. 346, sec. 1, 2 R. 347, sec. 1, 2 R. 348, sec. 1, 2 R. 349, sec. 1, 2 R. 350, sec. 1, 2 R. 351, sec. 1, 2 R. 352, sec. 1, 2 R. 353, sec. 1, 2 R. 354, sec. 1, 2 R. 355, sec. 1, 2 R. 356, sec. 1, 2 R. 357, sec. 1, 2 R. 358, sec. 1, 2 R. 359, sec. 1, 2 R. 360, sec. 1, 2 R. 361, sec. 1, 2 R. 362, sec. 1, 2 R. 363, sec. 1, 2 R. 364, sec. 1, 2 R. 365, sec. 1, 2 R. 366, sec. 1, 2 R. 367, sec. 1, 2 R. 368, sec. 1, 2 R. 369, sec. 1, 2 R. 370, sec. 1, 2 R. 371, sec. 1, 2 R. 372, sec. 1, 2 R. 373, sec. 1, 2 R. 374, sec. 1, 2 R. 375, sec. 1, 2 R. 376, sec. 1, 2 R. 377, sec. 1, 2 R. 378, sec. 1, 2 R. 379, sec. 1, 2 R. 380, sec. 1, 2 R. 381, sec. 1, 2 R. 382, sec. 1, 2 R. 383, sec. 1, 2 R. 384, sec. 1, 2 R. 385, sec. 1, 2 R. 386, sec. 1, 2 R. 387, sec. 1, 2 R. 388, sec. 1, 2 R. 389, sec. 1, 2 R. 390, sec. 1, 2 R. 391, sec. 1, 2 R. 392, sec. 1, 2 R. 393, sec. 1, 2 R. 394, sec. 1, 2 R. 395, sec. 1, 2 R. 396, sec. 1, 2 R. 397, sec. 1, 2 R. 398, sec. 1, 2 R. 399, sec. 1, 2 R. 400, sec. 1, 2 R. 401, sec. 1, 2 R. 402, sec. 1, 2 R. 403, sec. 1, 2 R. 404, sec. 1, 2 R. 405, sec. 1, 2 R. 406, sec. 1, 2 R. 407, sec. 1, 2 R. 408, sec. 1, 2 R. 409, sec. 1, 2 R. 410, sec. 1, 2 R. 411, sec. 1, 2 R. 412, sec. 1, 2 R. 413, sec. 1, 2 R. 414, sec. 1, 2 R. 415, sec. 1, 2 R. 416, sec. 1, 2 R. 417, sec. 1, 2 R. 418, sec. 1, 2 R. 419, sec. 1, 2 R. 420, sec. 1, 2 R. 421, sec. 1, 2 R. 422, sec. 1, 2 R. 423, sec. 1, 2 R. 424, sec. 1, 2 R. 425, sec. 1, 2 R. 426, sec. 1, 2 R. 427, sec. 1, 2 R. 428, sec. 1, 2 R. 429, sec. 1, 2 R. 430, sec. 1, 2 R. 431, sec. 1, 2 R. 432, sec. 1, 2 R. 433, sec. 1, 2 R. 434, sec. 1, 2 R. 435, sec. 1, 2 R. 436, sec. 1, 2 R. 437, sec. 1, 2 R. 438, sec. 1, 2 R. 439, sec. 1, 2 R. 440, sec. 1, 2 R. 441, sec. 1, 2 R. 442, sec. 1, 2 R. 443, sec. 1, 2 R. 444, sec. 1, 2 R. 445, sec. 1, 2 R. 446, sec. 1, 2 R. 447, sec. 1, 2 R. 448, sec. 1, 2 R. 449, sec. 1, 2 R. 450, sec. 1, 2 R. 451, sec. 1, 2 R. 452, sec. 1, 2 R. 453, sec. 1, 2 R. 454, sec. 1, 2 R. 455, sec. 1, 2 R. 456, sec. 1, 2 R. 457, sec. 1, 2 R. 458, sec. 1, 2 R. 459, sec. 1, 2 R. 460, sec. 1, 2 R. 461, sec. 1, 2 R. 462, sec. 1, 2 R. 463, sec. 1, 2 R. 464, sec. 1, 2 R. 465, sec. 1, 2 R. 466, sec. 1, 2 R. 467, sec. 1, 2 R. 468, sec. 1, 2 R. 469, sec. 1, 2 R. 470, sec. 1, 2 R. 471, sec. 1, 2 R. 472, sec. 1, 2 R. 473, sec. 1, 2 R. 474, sec. 1, 2 R. 475, sec. 1, 2 R. 476, sec. 1, 2 R. 477, sec. 1, 2 R. 478, sec. 1, 2 R. 479, sec. 1, 2 R. 480, sec. 1, 2 R. 481, sec. 1, 2 R. 482, sec. 1, 2 R. 483, sec. 1, 2 R. 484, sec. 1, 2 R. 485, sec. 1, 2 R. 486, sec. 1, 2 R. 487, sec. 1, 2 R. 488, sec. 1, 2 R. 489, sec. 1, 2 R. 490, sec. 1, 2 R. 491, sec. 1, 2 R. 492, sec. 1, 2 R. 493, sec. 1, 2 R. 494, sec. 1, 2 R. 495, sec. 1, 2 R. 496, sec. 1, 2 R. 497, sec. 1, 2 R. 498, sec. 1, 2 R. 499, sec. 1, 2 R. 500, sec. 1, 2 R. 501, sec. 1, 2 R. 502, sec. 1, 2 R. 503, sec. 1, 2 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sec. 1, 2 R. 560, sec. 1, 2 R. 561, sec. 1, 2 R. 562, sec. 1, 2 R. 563, sec. 1, 2 R. 564, sec. 1, 2 R. 565, sec. 1, 2 R. 566, sec. 1, 2 R. 567, sec. 1, 2 R. 568, sec. 1, 2 R. 569, sec. 1, 2 R. 570, sec. 1, 2 R. 571, sec. 1, 2 R. 572, sec. 1, 2 R. 573, sec. 1, 2 R. 574, sec. 1, 2 R. 575, sec. 1, 2 R. 576, sec. 1, 2 R. 577, sec. 1, 2 R. 578, sec. 1, 2 R. 579, sec. 1, 2 R. 580, sec. 1, 2 R. 581, sec. 1, 2 R. 582, sec. 1, 2 R. 583, sec. 1, 2 R. 584, sec. 1, 2 R. 585, sec. 1, 2 R. 586, sec. 1, 2 R. 587, sec. 1, 2 R. 588, sec. 1, 2 R. 589, sec. 1, 2 R. 590, sec. 1, 2 R. 591, sec. 1, 2 R. 592, sec. 1, 2 R. 593, sec. 1, 2 R. 594, sec. 1, 2 R. 595, sec. 1, 2 R. 596, sec. 1, 2 R. 597, sec. 1, 2 R. 598, sec. 1, 2 R. 599, sec. 1, 2 R. 600, sec. 1, 2 R. 601, sec. 1, 2 R. 602, sec. 1, 2 R. 603, sec. 1, 2 R. 604, sec. 1, 2 R. 605, sec. 1, 2 R. 606, sec. 1, 2 R. 607, sec. 1, 2 R. 608, sec. 1, 2 R. 609, sec. 1, 2 R. 610, sec. 1, 2 R. 611, sec. 1, 2 R. 612, sec. 1, 2 R. 613, sec. 1, 2 R. 614, sec. 1, 2 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sec. 1, 2 R. 671, sec. 1, 2 R. 672, sec. 1, 2 R. 673, sec. 1, 2 R. 674, sec. 1, 2 R. 675, sec. 1, 2 R. 676, sec. 1, 2 R. 677, sec. 1, 2 R. 678, sec. 1, 2 R. 679, sec. 1, 2 R. 680, sec. 1, 2 R. 681, sec. 1, 2 R. 682, sec. 1, 2 R. 683, sec. 1, 2 R. 684, sec. 1, 2 R. 685, sec. 1, 2 R. 686, sec. 1, 2 R. 687, sec. 1, 2 R. 688, sec. 1, 2 R. 689, sec. 1, 2 R. 690, sec. 1, 2 R. 691, sec. 1, 2 R. 692, sec. 1, 2 R. 693, sec. 1, 2 R. 694, sec. 1, 2 R. 695, sec. 1, 2 R. 696, sec. 1, 2 R. 697, sec. 1, 2 R. 698, sec. 1, 2 R. 699, sec. 1, 2 R. 700, sec. 1, 2 R. 701, sec. 1, 2 R. 702, sec. 1, 2 R. 703, sec. 1, 2 R. 704, sec. 1, 2 R. 705, sec. 1, 2 R. 706, sec. 1, 2 R. 707, sec. 1, 2 R. 708, sec. 1, 2 R. 709, sec. 1, 2 R. 710, sec. 1, 2 R. 711, sec. 1, 2 R. 712, sec. 1, 2 R. 713, sec. 1, 2 R. 714, sec. 1, 2 R. 715, sec. 1, 2 R. 716, sec. 1, 2 R. 717, sec. 1, 2 R. 718, sec. 1, 2 R. 719, sec. 1, 2 R. 720, sec. 1, 2 R. 721, sec. 1, 2 R. 722, sec. 1, 2 R. 723, sec. 1, 2 R. 724, sec. 1, 2 R. 725, sec. 1, 2 R. 726, sec. 1, 2 R. 727, sec. 1, 2 R. 728, sec. 1, 2 R. 729, sec. 1, 2 R. 730, sec. 1, 2 R. 731, sec. 1, 2 R. 732, sec. 1, 2 R. 733, sec. 1, 2 R. 734, sec. 1, 2 R. 735, sec. 1, 2 R. 736, sec. 1, 2 R. 737, sec. 1, 2 R. 738, sec. 1, 2 R. 739, sec. 1, 2 R. 740, sec. 1, 2 R. 741, sec. 1, 2 R. 742, sec. 1, 2 R. 743, sec. 1, 2 R. 744, sec. 1, 2 R. 745, sec. 1, 2 R. 746, sec. 1, 2 R. 747, sec. 1, 2 R. 748, sec. 1, 2 R. 749, sec. 1, 2 R. 750, sec. 1, 2 R. 751, sec. 1, 2 R. 752, sec. 1, 2 R. 753, sec. 1, 2 R. 754, sec. 1, 2 R. 755, sec. 1, 2 R. 756, sec. 1, 2 R. 757, sec. 1, 2 R. 758, sec. 1, 2 R. 759, sec. 1, 2 R. 7